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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 15

Culture of peace

Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Recalling its resolutions 36/55 of 25 November 1981, in which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, 56/6 of 9 November 2001, on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations, 57/6 of 4 November 2002, on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, 57/337 of 3 July 2003, on the prevention of armed conflict, 58/128 of 19 December 2003, on the promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation, 59/23 of 11 November 2004, on the promotion of interreligious dialogue, 61/17 of 20 November 2006, on the International Year of Reconciliation, 2009, 62/155 of 18 December 2007, on human rights and cultural diversity, 63/113 of 5 December 2008, on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, 63/181 of 18 December 2008, on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, 64/81 of 7 December 2009, on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace, and 65/5 of 20 October 2010, on World Interfaith Harmony Week,

Recalling also its resolution 63/22 of 13 November 2008, on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace, and the leading role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).



Cultural Organization in the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, in 2010.

Recalling further its resolution 64/14 of 10 November 2009, on The Alliance of Civilizations, in which it welcomed the efforts to promote greater understanding and respect among people from different civilizations, cultures and religions,

Bearing in mind the valuable contribution that dialogue among civilizations can make to an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Noting that interreligious and intercultural dialogue has made significant contributions to mutual understanding, the promotion of a culture of peace and tolerance and an improvement of overall relations among people from different cultural and religious backgrounds and among nations,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Emphasizing the importance of culture for development in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, as stated in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly,²

Noting the various initiatives at the national, regional and international levels for enhancing dialogue, understanding and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilizations, which are mutually reinforcing and interrelated,³

Noting also the commemoration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures in 2010,⁴

Encouraging activities aimed at promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue in order to enhance social stability, respect for diversity, and mutual respect in diverse communities, and create, at the global level, and also at the regional, national and local levels, an environment conducive to peace and mutual understanding,

Affirming the importance of sustaining the process of engaging all stakeholders including, in particular, women and youth, in the interreligious and intercultural dialogue within the appropriate initiatives at the various levels,

Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace,

² Resolution 65/1.

³ Third Global Inter-Media Dialogue, Bali, Indonesia, 7 and 8 May 2008; World Conference on Dialogue, Madrid, 16-18 July 2008; Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, Astana, 1 and 2 July 2009, with the participation and technical assistance of the United Nations system; Fifth Asia-Europe Meeting Interfaith Dialogue, Seoul, 23-25 September 2009; Seventh Rhodes Forum, "Dialogue of Civilizations", Rhodes, Greece, 8-12 October 2009; Fifth Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue, Perth, Australia, 28-30 October 2009; Parliament of the World's Religions, Melbourne, Australia, 3-9 December 2009; Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development, Manila, 16-18 March 2010, and Third Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 27-29 May 2010.

⁴ Resolution 62/90.

1. *Affirms* that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace;⁵

3. *Notes* the continuing work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on interreligious dialogue in the context of its efforts to promote dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, as well as activities related to a culture of peace, and welcomes its focus on concrete action at the global, regional and subregional levels;

4. *Reaffirms* the solemn commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and other instruments relating to human rights and international law, the universal nature of these rights and freedoms being beyond question;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the media to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue, encourages the promotion of dialogue among the media from all cultures and civilizations, emphasizes that everyone has the right to freedom of expression, and reaffirms that the exercise of this right carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall be only such as are provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals;

6. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as and where appropriate, initiatives that identify areas for practical action in all sectors and levels of society for the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, inter alia, the ideas suggested during the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace, held on 4 and 5 October 2007, including the idea of an enhanced process of dialogue among world religions;

7. *Acknowledges* the holding of the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development in Manila from 16 to 18 March 2010, and notes the importance of enhancing efforts to promote respect for the diversity of religions, beliefs, cultures and societies as contained in the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to consider, as appropriate and where applicable, interreligious and intercultural dialogue as an important tool in efforts aimed at achieving peace and the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Welcomes* the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures marked by, inter alia, a special event held on 21 April

⁵ A/65/269.

2010 at United Nations Headquarters, with the participation of the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General;

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the lead agency for the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, to promote the action plan for the celebration of the Year, and of the support of Member States and all organizations and institutions, including civil society organizations, demonstrating their firm commitment to intercultural dialogue, including interreligious dialogue, in the celebration of the Year;

11. *Invites* Member States, following the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, 2010, to further promote reconciliation to help to ensure durable peace and sustained development, including through reconciliatory measures and acts of service and by encouraging forgiveness and compassion among individuals;

12. *Recognizes* that the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat plays a valuable role as focal point within the Secretariat on the issue, and encourages it to continue to interact and coordinate with the relevant entities of the United Nations system and coordinate their contribution to the intergovernmental process;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of this present resolution and, in coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to further solicit views of Member States on the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations decade for interreligious and intercultural dialogue and cooperation for peace, building on the information contained in the reports of the Secretary-General submitted under the agenda item entitled "Culture of peace" at the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions and the relevant initiatives taken in the course of 2011.



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Culture of peace

Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Jordan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Recalling its resolutions 36/55 of 25 November 1981, in which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, 56/6 of 9 November 2001, on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations, 57/6 of 4 November 2002, on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, 57/337 of 3 July 2003, on the prevention of armed conflict, 58/128 of 19 December 2003, on the promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation, 59/23 of 11 November 2004, on the promotion of interreligious dialogue, 61/17 of 20 November 2006, on the International Year of Reconciliation, 2009, 62/155 of 18 December 2007, on human rights and cultural diversity, 63/113 of 5 December 2008, on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, 63/181 of 18 December 2008, on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, 64/81 of 7 December 2009, on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace, and 65/5 of 20 October 2010, on World Interfaith Harmony Week,

Recalling also its resolution 63/22 of 13 November 2008, on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace, and the leading role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).



Cultural Organization in the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, in 2010.

Recalling further its resolution 64/14 of 10 November 2009, on The Alliance of Civilizations, in which it welcomed the efforts to promote greater understanding and respect among people from different civilizations, cultures and religions,

Bearing in mind the valuable contribution that dialogue among civilizations can make to an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Noting that interreligious and intercultural dialogue has made significant contributions to mutual understanding, the promotion of a culture of peace and tolerance and an improvement of overall relations among people from different cultural and religious backgrounds and among nations,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Emphasizing the importance of culture for development in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, as stated in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly,²

Noting the various initiatives at the national, regional and international levels for enhancing dialogue, understanding and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilizations, which are mutually reinforcing and interrelated,³

Noting also the commemoration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures in 2010,⁴

Encouraging activities aimed at promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue in order to enhance social stability, respect for diversity, and mutual respect in diverse communities, and create, at the global level, and also at the regional, national and local levels, an environment conducive to peace and mutual understanding,

Affirming the importance of sustaining the process of engaging all stakeholders including, in particular, women and youth, in the interreligious and intercultural dialogue within the appropriate initiatives at the various levels,

² Resolution 65/1.

³ Third Global Inter-Media Dialogue, Bali, Indonesia, 7 and 8 May 2008; World Conference on Dialogue, Madrid, 16-18 July 2008; Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, Astana, 1 and 2 July 2009, with the participation and technical assistance of the United Nations system; Fifth Asia-Europe Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue, Seoul, 23-25 September 2009; Seventh Rhodes Forum, "Dialogue of Civilizations", Rhodes, Greece, 8-12 October 2009; Fifth Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue, Perth, Australia, 28-30 October 2009; Parliament of the World's Religions, Melbourne, Australia, 3-9 December 2009; Third Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 27-29 May 2010 and other initiatives taken by the United Nations system, as described in the report of the Secretary-General; Sixth Asia-Europe Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue, Toledo/Madrid, 7-9 April 2010; Sixth Regional Interfaith Dialogue, Perth, Australia, 28-30 October 2010; and other initiatives undertaken at the national, regional and international levels.

⁴ Resolution 62/90.

Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace;

1. *Affirms* that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace;⁵

3. *Notes* the continuing work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on interreligious dialogue in the context of its efforts to promote dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, as well as activities related to a culture of peace, and welcomes its focus on concrete action at the global, regional and subregional levels;

4. *Reaffirms* the solemn commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and other instruments relating to human rights and international law, the universal nature of these rights and freedoms being beyond question;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the media to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue, encourages the further promotion of dialogue among the media from all cultures and civilizations and emphasizes that everyone has the right to freedom of expression, and reaffirms that the exercise of this right carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall be only such as are provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals;

6. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as and where appropriate, initiatives that identify areas for practical action in all sectors and levels of society for the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, inter alia, the ideas suggested during the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace, held on 4 and 5 October 2007, including the idea of an enhanced process of dialogue among world religions;

7. *Acknowledges* the holding of the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development in Manila from 16 to 18 March 2010 and notes, inter alia, the Manila Declaration and Program of Action on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development which highlights the importance of enhancing efforts to promote respect for the diversity of religions, beliefs, cultures and societies;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to consider, as appropriate and where applicable, interreligious and intercultural dialogue as an important tool in efforts aimed at achieving peace and the full realization of the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Welcomes* the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures marked by, inter alia, a special event held on 21 April

⁵ A/65/269.

2010 at United Nations Headquarters, with the participation of the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General;

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the lead agency for the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, to promote the action plan for the celebration of the Year, and of the support of Member States and all organizations and institutions, including civil society organizations, demonstrating their firm commitment to intercultural dialogue, including interreligious dialogue, in the celebration of the Year;

11. *Invites* Member States, following the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, 2010, to further promote reconciliation to help to ensure durable peace and sustained development, including through reconciliatory measures and acts of service and by encouraging forgiveness and compassion among individuals;

12. *Recognizes* that the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat plays a valuable role as focal point within the Secretariat on the issue, and encourages it to continue to interact and coordinate with the relevant entities of the United Nations system and coordinate their contribution to the intergovernmental process;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of this present resolution and, in coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to further solicit views of Member States on the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations decade for interreligious and intercultural dialogue and cooperation for peace, building on the information contained in the reports of the Secretary-General submitted under the agenda item entitled "Culture of peace" at the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions and the relevant initiatives taken in the course of 2011.



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Culture of peace

Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Jordan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Grenada, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Yemen





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Agenda item 69 (a)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Council,

Noting the reports of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations¹ and on the Central Emergency Response Fund,²

Reaffirming the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and reaffirming also the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters to promote and fully respect these principles,

Deeply concerned about the humanitarian impact of such global challenges as the global financial and economic crisis, the food crisis and continuing food

¹ A/65/82-E/2010/88.

² A/65/290.



insecurity, including their effect on the increasing vulnerability of populations and their negative impact on the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Emphasizing the need to mobilize adequate, predictable, timely and flexible resources for humanitarian assistance based on and in proportion to assessed needs, with a view to ensuring fuller coverage of the needs in all sectors and across humanitarian emergencies, and recognizing, in this regard, the achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund,

Reiterating the need for Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to mainstream a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance, including by addressing the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men in a comprehensive and consistent manner,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing challenges faced by Member States and the United Nations humanitarian response capacity as a result of the consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, and reaffirming the importance of implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,³ inter alia, by providing adequate resources for disaster risk reduction, including investment in disaster preparedness, and by working towards building back better in all phases from relief to development,

Concerned about the challenges posed by the magnitude of some humanitarian emergencies, including some of the most recent natural disasters, in particular to the capacity and coordination of the humanitarian response system,

Recognizing that building national and local preparedness and response capacity is critical to a more predictable and effective response,

Emphasizing that enhancing international cooperation on emergency humanitarian assistance is essential, and reaffirming its resolution 64/251 of 22 January 2010 on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters from relief to development,

Emphasizing also the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance, and reaffirming the need in situations where military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles,

Condemning the increasing number of deliberate threats and violent attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities and the negative implications for the provision of humanitarian assistance to populations in need,

Recognizing the high numbers of persons affected by humanitarian emergencies, including internally displaced persons, bearing in mind their particular needs, and welcoming in this regard the adoption and ongoing ratification process of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa,⁴ which marks a significant step towards strengthening

³ A/CONF.206 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2

⁴ Available from www.africa-union.org.

the national and regional normative framework for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons in Africa.

Recognizing also the importance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949,⁵ which include a vital legal framework for the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, including the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with grave concern that violence, including gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence, and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in many emergency situations,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the United Nations to improve humanitarian response, including by strengthening humanitarian response capacities, improving humanitarian coordination, enhancing predictable and adequate funding and strengthening the accountability of all stakeholders, and recognizing the importance of strengthening emergency administrative procedures and funding to allow for an effective response to emergencies,

Recognizing that in strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, United Nations organizations should continue to work in close coordination with national Governments,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome of the thirteenth humanitarian affairs segment of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010;⁶

2. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue her efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance, and calls upon relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, as well as other humanitarian and development actors, to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance;

3. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and, as appropriate, other relevant humanitarian actors to continue efforts to improve the humanitarian response to natural and man-made disasters and complex emergencies by further strengthening humanitarian response capacities at all levels, by continuing to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance at the field level, including in support of national authorities of the affected State, as appropriate, and by further enhancing transparency, performance and accountability;

4. *Recognizes* the benefits of engagement and coordination with relevant humanitarian actors to the effectiveness of humanitarian response, and encourages the United Nations to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen partnerships at the global level with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations and other participants in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the support provided to United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators and to United Nations country teams, including by providing necessary training, identifying resources and

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁶ See A/65/3, chap. VI. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3*.

improving the identification of and the selection process for United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators, and enhancing their performance accountability;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,⁶ and looks forward to the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action, the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, and the 2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction;

7. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to increase resources for disaster risk reduction measures, including in the areas of prevention, mitigation and preparedness for effective response and contingency planning, in order to, inter alia, further strengthen national and local capacities to prepare for and respond to humanitarian emergencies, and encourages closer cooperation between national stakeholders and humanitarian and development actors in this regard;

8. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and other relevant organizations to take further steps to provide a coordinated emergency response to the food and nutrition needs of affected populations, while aiming to ensure that such steps are supportive of national strategies and programmes aimed at improving food security;

9. *Expresses concern* at the challenges related to, inter alia, safe access to and use of fuel, firewood, alternative energy, water and sanitation, shelter and food and health-care services in humanitarian emergencies and takes note with appreciation of initiatives at the national and international levels that promote effective cooperation in this regard;

10. *Encourages* the international community, including relevant United Nations organizations and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to support efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening their capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and to support efforts, as appropriate, to strengthen systems for identifying and monitoring disaster risk, including vulnerability and natural hazards;

11. *Welcomes* the initiatives at the regional and national levels related to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance,⁷ adopted at the Thirtieth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 November 2007, and encourages Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations, to take further steps to strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account the Guidelines, as appropriate;

12. *Encourages* States to create an enabling environment for the capacity building of local authorities and of national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in order to ensure better preparedness in providing timely, effective and predictable humanitarian assistance, and encourages the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to provide support to such efforts, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to

⁷ Available from www.ifrc.org.

developing countries and through support to programmes aimed at enhancing the coordination capacities of affected States;

13. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations, development partners, the private sector, donor countries and the affected State to enhance cooperation and coordination, with a view to planning and delivering humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as of sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the affected countries and relevant humanitarian and development actors, to carry out an assessment of steps taken by the United Nations and relevant partners to support efforts to strengthen local, national and regional humanitarian response capacity and to include his findings as well as recommendations for enhancing United Nations support in this regard in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

15. *Encourages* efforts to provide education in humanitarian emergencies, including in order to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development;

16. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations organizations to support the improvement of the consolidated appeals process, inter alia, by engaging in the preparation of needs analyses and common humanitarian action plans, including through a better analysis of gender-related allocations, in order to further the development of the process as an instrument for United Nations strategic planning and prioritization, and by involving other relevant humanitarian organizations in the process, while reiterating that consolidated appeals should be prepared in consultation with affected States;

17. *Requests* Member States, relevant humanitarian organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian actors to ensure that all aspects of humanitarian response, including disaster preparedness and needs assessment, take into account the specific needs of the affected population, recognizing that giving appropriate consideration to, inter alia, gender, age and disability is part of a comprehensive and effective humanitarian response, and in this regard encourages efforts to ensure gender mainstreaming in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

18. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of, and make further progress towards, common humanitarian needs assessments, including through improved collection, analysis and reporting of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by these organizations;

19. *Calls upon* donors to provide adequate, timely, predictable and flexible resources based on and in proportion to assessed needs, including for underfunded emergencies, and to continue to support diverse humanitarian funding channels, and encourages efforts to adhere to the Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship;⁸

⁸ A/58.99-E/2003/94, annex II.

20. *Welcomes* the important achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund in ensuring a more timely and predictable response to humanitarian emergencies, stresses the importance of continuing to improve the functioning of the Fund in order to ensure that resources are used in the most efficient, effective, accountable and transparent manner possible, and looks forward to reviewing the five-year evaluation of the Central Emergency Response Fund in 2011;

21. *Calls upon* all Member States and invites the private sector and all concerned individuals and institutions to consider increasing their voluntary contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund, and emphasizes that contributions should be additional to current commitments to humanitarian programming and should not be to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

22. *Reiterates* that the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs should benefit from adequate and more predictable funding, and calls upon all Member States to consider increasing voluntary contributions;

23. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States and parties to an armed conflict to protect civilians in armed conflicts in accordance with international humanitarian law, and invites States to promote a culture of protection, taking into account the particular needs of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

24. *Calls upon* States to adopt preventive measures and effective responses to acts of violence committed against civilian populations in armed conflicts and to ensure that those responsible are promptly brought to justice, in accordance with national law and their obligations under international law;

25. *Urges* all Member States to address gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies and to ensure that their laws and institutions are adequate to prevent, promptly investigate and prosecute acts of gender-based violence, and calls upon States, the United Nations and all relevant humanitarian organizations to improve coordination, harmonize response and strengthen capacity, with a view to reducing such violence, and in support services to victims of such violence;

26. *Recognizes* the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement⁹ as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, encourages Member States and humanitarian agencies to continue to work together, in collaboration with host communities, in endeavours to provide a more predictable response to the needs of internally displaced persons, and in this regard calls for continued and enhanced international support, upon request, for capacity-building efforts of States;

27. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, as well as delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently perform their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

⁹ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

28. *Welcomes* the progress made towards further enhancing the security management system of the United Nations, and supports the approach taken by the Secretary-General to focus the security management system on enabling the United Nations system to deliver on its mandates, programmes and activities by effectively managing the risks to which personnel are exposed, including in the provision of humanitarian assistance;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on actions taken to further the efforts of the United Nations to strengthen its ability to recruit and deploy staff quickly and flexibly, procure emergency relief materials and services rapidly, cost-effectively and locally where applicable and quickly disburse funds in order to support Governments and United Nations country teams in the coordination of international humanitarian assistance;

30. *Reaffirms* the importance of humanitarian assistance by the United Nations system, and welcomes the upcoming twentieth anniversary, at its sixty-sixth session, of its resolution 46/182;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund.



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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 69 (a)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bangladesh, Belize, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia





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Agenda item 69 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: assistance to the Palestinian people

Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/125 of 16 December 2009, as well as its previous resolutions on the question,

Recalling also the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,¹ and the subsequent implementation agreements concluded by the two sides,

Recalling further all relevant international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and, in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³ the Convention on the Rights of the Child³ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁴

Gravely concerned at the difficult living conditions and humanitarian situation affecting the Palestinian people, in particular women and children, throughout the occupied Palestinian territory,

¹ A/48.486-S.26560, annex.

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.



Conscious of the urgent need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory,

Welcoming, in this context, the development of projects, notably on infrastructure, to revive the Palestinian economy and improve the living conditions of the Palestinian people, stressing the need to create the appropriate conditions to facilitate the implementation of these projects, and noting the contribution of partners in the region and of the international community,

Aware that development is difficult under occupation and is best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all people, in particular women and children, in the whole Middle East region, the promotion of which is facilitated, inter alia, in a stable and secure environment,

Deeply concerned about the negative impact, including the health and psychological consequences, of violence on the present and future well-being of children in the region,

Conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities,

Expressing grave concern about the humanitarian situation in Gaza, and underlining the importance of emergency and humanitarian assistance,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians and the work being done by the World Bank as its secretariat and the establishment of the Consultative Group, as well as all follow-up meetings and international mechanisms established to provide assistance to the Palestinian people,

Underlining the importance of the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 2 March 2009, in addressing the immediate humanitarian situation in Gaza and in mobilizing donors to provide financial and political support for the Palestinian Authority in order to alleviate the socio-economic and humanitarian situation being faced by the Palestinian people,

Recalling the International Donors' Conference for the Palestinian State, held in Paris on 17 December 2007, the Berlin Conference in Support of Palestinian Civil Security and the Rule of Law, held on 24 June 2008, and the Palestine Investment Conferences, held in Bethlehem from 21 to 23 May 2008 and on 2 and 3 June 2010,

Welcoming the latest meetings of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, held in New York on 22 September 2009 and on 21 September 2010,

Welcoming also the activities of the Joint Liaison Committee, which provides a forum in which economic policy and practical matters related to donor assistance are discussed with the Palestinian Authority,

Welcoming further the work of the Palestinian Authority to implement the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan 2008-2010, and stressing the need for continued international support for the Palestinian State-building process,

Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people,

Welcoming recent steps to ease the restrictions on movement and access in the West Bank, while stressing the need for further steps to be taken in this regard, and recognizing that such steps would improve living conditions and the situation on the ground and could promote further Palestinian economic development,

Acknowledging the recent measures announced by Israel regarding access to the Gaza Strip, while calling for full implementation and complementary measures that address the need for a fundamental change in policy that allows for the sustained and regular opening of the border crossings for the movement of persons and goods, including for the reconstruction and economic recovery of Gaza,

Welcoming the action of the Special Representative of the Quartet, Tony Blair, charged with developing, with the Government of the Palestinian Authority, a multi-year agenda to strengthen institutions, promote economic development and mobilize international funds,

Stressing the urgency of reaching a durable solution to the crisis in Gaza through the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009,

Stressing also the importance of the regular opening of the crossings for the movement of persons and goods, for both humanitarian and commercial flows,

Noting the active participation of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority in the activities of the Special Envoys of the Quartet,

Welcoming the endorsement by the Security Council, in resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, of the performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,⁵ and stressing the need for its implementation and compliance with its provisions,

Commending the efforts of the United States of America in pursuing vigorously a two-State solution, noting the commitment of the Quartet to remain actively involved and the need for strong international support to promote the peace process, and calling for the resumption and acceleration of negotiations between the Israeli and Palestinian sides towards a comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions and the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, in order to ensure a political solution, with two States — Israel and an independent, democratic, contiguous and viable Palestinian State — living side by side in peace and security,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁶

⁵ S/2003/529, annex.

⁶ A/65/77-E/2010/56.

Expressing grave concern about continuing violence against civilians,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁶
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people;
3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;
4. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories;
5. *Urges* Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;
6. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the meetings of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, held on 22 September 2009 and on 21 September 2010, and the outcome of the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 2 March 2009, at which donors pledged approximately 4.5 billion United States dollars to support the needs of the Palestinian people;
7. *Recalls* the International Donors' Conference for the Palestinian State, held in Paris on 17 December 2007, the Berlin Conference in Support of Palestinian Civil Security and the Rule of Law, held on 24 June 2008, and the Palestine Investment Conferences, held in Bethlehem from 21 to 23 May 2008 and on 2 and 3 June 2010;
8. *Stresses* the importance of following up on the results of the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza;
9. *Calls upon* donors that have not yet converted their budget support pledges into disbursements to transfer funds as soon as possible, encourages all donors to increase their direct assistance to the Palestinian Authority in accordance with its government programme in order to enable it to build a viable and prosperous Palestinian State, underlines the need for equitable burden-sharing by donors in this effort, and encourages donors to consider aligning funding cycles with the Palestinian Authority's national budget cycle;
10. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with priorities set forth by the Palestinian side;
11. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and recognizes the vital role

of the Agency in providing humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the difficult humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women, children and their families and to help in the reconstruction and development of relevant Palestinian institutions;

13. *Stresses* the role that all funding instruments, including the European Commission's Palestinian-European Mechanism for the Management of Socio-Economic Aid and the World Bank trust fund, have been playing in directly assisting the Palestinian people;

14. *Urges* Member States to open their markets to exports of Palestinian products on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules, and to implement fully existing trade and cooperation agreements;

15. *Calls upon* the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs;

16. *Stresses*, in this context, the importance of ensuring free humanitarian access to the Palestinian people and the free movement of persons and goods;

17. *Also stresses* the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, of 15 November 2005, to allow for the freedom of movement of the Palestinian civilian population, as well as for imports and exports, within and into and out of the Gaza Strip;

18. *Further stresses* the need to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, premises, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies, as well as the need to ensure safe and unhindered access by humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently perform their task of assisting affected civilian populations;

19. *Urges* the international donor community, United Nations agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend to the Palestinian people, as rapidly as possible, emergency economic assistance and humanitarian assistance, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to counter the impact of the current crisis;

20. *Stresses* the need for the continued implementation of the Paris Protocol on Economic Relations of 29 April 1994, fifth annex to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, signed in Washington, D.C., on 28 September 1995,⁷ including with regard to the full, prompt and regular transfer of Palestinian indirect tax revenues;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(a) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;

⁷ A/51/889-S/1997/357, annex.

(b) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people".



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Agenda item 69 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: assistance to the Palestinian people

Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Assistance to the Palestinian people

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Andorra, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Chile, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Liechtenstein, Mali, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey





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Agenda item 69 (a)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Andorra, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sweden, United States of America and Uruguay:
draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance, emergency relief, rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction in response to the humanitarian emergency in Haiti, including the devastating effects of the earthquake

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Council,

Recalling its resolution 64/250 of 22 January 2010,

Taking note with appreciation of the informal meetings on Haiti convened by the President of the General Assembly since January,

Conscious of the huge loss of human life and the large number of people wounded and people affected by the severe impacts of the disaster on, inter alia, food security and the education, shelter and health sectors, as well as of the continued needs arising from the vulnerability of the affected populations,

Conscious also of the huge material losses sustained in respect of homes, schools, hospitals, Government facilities and basic infrastructures in the capital, Port-au-Prince, and elsewhere in the country, and expressing concern over the medium- and long-term social, economic and development impacts of the disaster on the affected country,

Concerned about the vulnerable situation in Haiti of the internally displaced persons, in particular women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, and



conscious of the need to find a durable and sustainable solution to their situation, by supporting efforts of the Government of Haiti to establish conditions, as well as provide the necessary means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the United Nations to address the issue of sexual and gender-based violence, including in camps of internally displaced persons,

Recognizing the continued need for support from the international community to address the humanitarian emergency in Haiti, especially the cholera epidemic, as well as the importance of contributing to stability and enhancing recovery and reconstruction efforts, including through an early recovery approach, in order to permit the transition from relief and recovery to development in Haiti,

Acknowledging the efforts of the people and Government of Haiti, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the United Nations system, as well as by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and civil society organizations, including faith-based organizations, in providing humanitarian assistance and supporting early recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Welcoming the leadership of the Secretary-General in ensuring a speedy response by the United Nations system to the tragic events, and commending the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for its coordinating role in supporting the Government of Haiti in ensuring a coherent international response to the humanitarian emergency,

Welcoming also the efforts of the United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti to mobilize international support for emergency relief operations, rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction, as well as of the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Resident Humanitarian Coordinator for Haiti,

Underlining the importance of continued humanitarian leadership and coordination of all humanitarian actors, including civil society organizations, in support of the Government of Haiti,

Reiterating the need for a continued high level of support for and commitment to the humanitarian relief, early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts, including in the medium and long terms, that reflect the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation in addressing the disaster,

Noting the enormous effort and solidarity of the international community, reflecting the importance of the fullest coordinated response and taking into account the national development priorities of Haiti, including its action plan for national recovery and development, which will be required to rebuild the affected areas in order to alleviate the grave situation arising from this natural disaster,

Welcoming the pledges for support made at the International Donors' Conference "Towards a New Future for Haiti", held in New York on 31 March 2010, and at the World Summit for the Future of Haiti, held in Punta Cana, the Dominican Republic, on 2 June 2010, and encourages the international community to continue providing support for the short- and long-term needs for the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti,

Welcoming also the establishment of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission and the Haiti Reconstruction Fund, which play a significant role in the reconstruction efforts in Haiti.

Reiterating the need for the United Nations system to ensure that the humanitarian, early recovery and reconstruction assistance provided is timely, adequate, effective and coherent and coordinated among all humanitarian and development actors, in coordination with and in support of the Government of Haiti, and in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 64/250;¹

2. *Affirms* the leading role of the Government of Haiti in all aspects of the humanitarian response and in the rehabilitation, recovery, reconstruction and development plans for the country;

3. *Underlines* the overall coordinating role of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in assisting the Government of Haiti in ensuring a coherent international response to the humanitarian emergency in Haiti;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and relevant humanitarian organizations, including the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, to continue to cooperate with the Government of Haiti for the provision of humanitarian assistance to the affected population, and emphasizes the importance of improved coordination in this regard, including with civil society organizations, which include faith-based organizations;

5. *Urges* the international community to provide increased and prompt support to the efforts of the Government of Haiti, led by the Ministry of Public Health and Population, supported by humanitarian actors, to respond to the cholera epidemic and, in this context stresses the importance of addressing the continuing challenges posed to the health system and to the water and sanitation sectors, including in the reconstruction process;

6. *Stresses* the need to enhance efforts towards reconstruction and social, environmental and economic recovery, including as a means to address the humanitarian situation in Haiti;

7. *Underlines* the urgency of taking actions that lead to a durable and sustainable solution to the situation of internally displaced persons in Haiti, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities, and bearing in mind their particular needs, and in this regard urges humanitarian and development actors to support the Government of Haiti, upon request, in addressing, inter alia, the issues of land rights, rubble removal and the promotion of livelihoods for the affected population;

8. *Recognizes* the important role of the United Nations system in supporting efforts to address the issue of sexual and gender-based violence in Haiti, including with regard to internally displaced persons, and encourages the United Nations system and invites humanitarian and development actors to promote gender mainstreaming in all assistance and recovery processes for Haiti;

¹ A/65/335.

9. *Reiterates* its appeal to all Member States and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide speedy, sustainable and adequate support for the relief, early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts of Haiti;

10. *Calls* for support for the Haiti Reconstruction Fund from donors and other partners, and urges them to fulfil, without delay, their pledges made earlier in the year at the International Donors' Conference "Towards a New Future for Haiti", held in New York, and at the World Summit for the Future of Haiti, held in Punta Cana, the Dominican Republic;

11. *Commends* the creation of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Haiti, Jean-Max Bellerive, and former President of the United States of America William J. Clinton, aimed at conducting strategic planning and coordination and implementing resources from bilateral and multilateral donors, civil society organizations and the private sector, with all necessary transparency and accountability, and looks forward to continued support from donors and other national, regional and international organizations, partners and stakeholders in connection with the implementation of the mandate of the Commission;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist Haiti, whenever possible, through continued effective humanitarian, technical and financial assistance that contributes to overcoming the humanitarian emergency and to the rehabilitation and recovery of the economy and the affected population, as well as of the reconstruction, in conformity with the priorities identified at the national level, including through projects that promote capacity-building and facilitate the transition from relief to development;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this regard, to consult with Member States, including through the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, relevant United Nations organs and bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission and the Economic and Social Council, regarding ways to achieve enhanced coordination of reconstruction and development efforts in Haiti;

14. *Requests* the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to increase their support and assistance in strengthening the capacity of Haiti for cholera response and disaster-preparedness, as well as in reducing its vulnerability to natural disasters and in integrating disaster risk reduction and management in its development strategies and programmes, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters;²

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep Member States regularly informed on the humanitarian assistance efforts in Haiti and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected country, under the sub-item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations".

² A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.



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Agenda item 69 (a)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Andorra, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sweden, United States of America and Uruguay:
draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance, emergency relief, rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction in response to the humanitarian emergency in Haiti, including the devastating effects of the earthquake

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Algeria, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yemen



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Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Jamaica, Luxemburg, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukraine: draft resolution

Emergency and reconstruction assistance to Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other countries affected by Hurricane Tomas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 61/200 of 20 December 2006, 62/192 of 19 December 2007, 63/216 and 63/217 of 19 December 2008, and 64/200 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations",¹

Deeply regretting the number of persons killed, missing and negatively affected as a result of Hurricane Tomas, which struck Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 30 and 31 October and Haiti on 5 and 6 November 2010,

Deeply concerned at the tremendous damage caused by Hurricane Tomas to crops, homes, basic infrastructure, tourist and other areas and the economies of Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other affected countries, which could adversely affect the economic and social development plans of those countries,

¹ A/65/82-E/2010/88.



Deeply concerned also about the vulnerability of Haitians who are still living in camps for internally displaced people and informal settlements in the wake of the earthquake of January 2010 and who are subject to increased cholera infections in the aftermath of flooding caused by Hurricane Tomas,

Disturbed by the devastation to the agricultural sectors of Haiti, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in particular to the banana, tree crop and vegetable sectors and to livestock, caused by Hurricane Tomas, the short-term impact of the hurricane on the livelihoods of farmers and the medium-term impact on national economies resulting from the loss of revenue from agricultural exports,

Conscious that the Caribbean countries are vulnerable to cyclical weather patterns and prone to natural hazards because of their geographical location, features and small size, which impose additional challenges on their ability to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting with concern the loss of life, infrastructure damage and adverse developmental impacts caused by tropical storms and hurricanes, active and longer Atlantic hurricane seasons and the extreme vulnerability of the Caribbean region to such events,

Aware of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other affected countries to save lives and alleviate the suffering of the victims of Hurricane Tomas,

Bearing in mind the enormous effort that will be required to ameliorate the serious situation caused by this natural disaster,

Welcoming the prompt response of the international community, the United Nations system, regional organizations, international agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-governmental organizations in providing relief to the affected populations,

Recognizing also that the magnitude of the disaster and its medium- and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts already being made by the Governments and peoples of Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other affected countries, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure more broad-based and adequate multilateral cooperation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and initiate the process of reconstruction,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Governments and peoples of Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other affected countries;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the international community, the United Nations system, regional organizations, international agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-governmental organizations that have provided emergency relief to the affected countries;

3. *Appeals* to all Member States and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide speedy support for the relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and assistance effort for Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other affected countries;

4. *Encourages* the Governments of Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other affected countries, in conjunction with relevant partners, to develop further strategies aimed at preventing and mitigating natural disasters, in accordance with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other affected countries, to the extent possible, through continued effective humanitarian, technical and financial assistance that contributes to overcoming the emergency and achieving the rehabilitation and recovery of the economy and the affected population and through reconstruction and disaster risk reduction efforts that take into consideration the impact of climate change, in conformity with the priorities identified at the national level.



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Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukraine: draft resolution

Emergency and reconstruction assistance to Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other countries affected by Hurricane Tomas

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Togo, Turkey and United States of America





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Agenda item 10

Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Organization of the 2011 comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,¹ in which it decided, inter alia, to devote sufficient time and at least one full day of the annual session of the General Assembly to reviewing and debating a report of the Secretary-General,

Reaffirming also its commitment to the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,² in which it decided, inter alia, to undertake comprehensive reviews in 2008 and 2011, within the annual reviews of the General Assembly, of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment and the Political Declaration,

Recalling the HIV/AIDS-related goals and commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ in the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁴ and in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁵

Emphasizing the significance of the comprehensive review in 2011 which will mark three decades of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the ten-year review of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and its time-bound measurable goals and targets, and the five-year review of the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS with the goal of achieving universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010, while bearing in mind the fact that these goals and targets

¹ Resolution S-26/2, annex.

² Resolution 60/262, annex.

³ See resolution 55/2.

⁴ See resolution 60/1.

⁵ See resolution 65/1.



will expire at the end of 2010, and the urgent need to renew the political will for, and to continue fulfilling our commitments to, the global response to HIV/AIDS.

1. *Decides* to convene a high-level meeting from 8 to 10 June 2011, which will undertake a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS¹ and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,² including successes, best practices, lessons learned, obstacles and gaps, challenges and opportunities, and recommendations to guide and monitor the HIV/AIDS response beyond 2010, including concrete strategies for action, as well as promote the continued commitment and engagement of leaders in a comprehensive global response to HIV/AIDS;

2. *Also decides* that the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting should be as follows:

(a) The high-level meeting will comprise plenary meetings and up to five thematic panel discussions;

(b) The opening plenary meeting will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, a person openly living with HIV and an eminent person actively engaged in the response to HIV/AIDS;

(c) The Chairs of the panel discussions will present summaries of the discussions to the closing plenary meeting;

3. *Invites* Member States and observers to be represented at the highest level at the high-level meeting;

4. *Encourages* Member States to include in their national delegations to the high-level meeting parliamentarians, representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and organizations and networks representing people living with HIV, women, young persons, orphans, community organizations, faith-based organizations and the private sector;

5. *Decides* that the Holy See, in its capacity as Observer State, and Palestine, in its capacity as observer, shall participate in the high-level meeting;

6. *Invites* the United Nations system, including programmes, funds, specialized agencies and regional commissions, the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General for HIV/AIDS and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Stop Tuberculosis, as well as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate, and urges them to consider initiatives in support of the preparatory process and the meeting;

7. *Encourages* other stakeholders, including the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, and the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, to contribute, as appropriate, to the high-level meeting;

8. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contribute to the high-level meeting;

9. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to organize, no later than in April 2011, an informal interactive civil society hearing with the active participation of people living with HIV and broader civil society, and attended by representatives of Member States, the Observer State and observers,

non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations and the private sector, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting;

10. *Decides* that the President of the General Assembly shall preside over the informal interactive hearing with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing, issued as a document of the Assembly prior to the high-level meeting;

11. *Encourages* Member States to actively participate in the hearing at the ambassadorial level to facilitate interaction between Member States and representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector;

12. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations and entities that have observer status with the General Assembly, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and non-governmental members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate;

13. *Decides* that representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations and the private sector, one from each grouping, selected during the informal interactive hearing, may also be included in the list of speakers for the plenary meetings of the high-level meeting, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly;

14. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, following appropriate consultations with Member States, to draw up, no later than 31 March 2011, a list of other relevant civil society representatives, in particular associations of people living with HIV, non-governmental organizations, including organizations of women and young people, girls and boys and men, faith-based organizations and the private sector, especially pharmaceutical companies and representatives of labour, including on the basis of the recommendations of the Joint Programme and taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, and to submit the list to Member States for consideration on a no-objection basis for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the high-level meeting, including panel discussions;

15. *Decides* that the arrangements outlined in paragraph 14 above shall not be considered a precedent for other similar events;

16. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with support from the Joint Programme and in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting, including the identification of a person openly living with HIV and an eminent person actively engaged in the response to HIV/AIDS to speak at the opening plenary meeting, the identification of themes and finalization of the panel discussions, and the arrangements for the informal interactive hearing with civil society;

17. *Requests* the Joint Programme to continue facilitating, to the extent possible, inclusive consultations at the country and regional levels, with the participation of relevant stakeholders, including Governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector, to review progress made towards

universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, as well as opportunities to address gaps, obstacles and challenges;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and analytical report, at least six weeks prior to its consideration by the General Assembly, on progress achieved and challenges remaining in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment and the Political Declaration, as well as recommendations for sustainable ways to overcome those challenges, taking into consideration the outcomes and findings of the aforementioned universal access review consultations;

19. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold timely, open, transparent and inclusive consultations with all Member States, with a view to adopting a concise and action-oriented declaration, as an outcome of the high-level meeting to be agreed by Member States, that reaffirms and builds on the Declaration of Commitment and the Political Declaration to guide and monitor the HIV/AIDS response beyond 2010, giving due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General and other inputs to the preparatory process for the high-level meeting.



General Assembly

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13 December 2010

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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 115

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/265 of 13 May 2010, in which it decided to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in September 2011, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

Recalling also the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, and the commitment contained therein to undertake concerted action and a coordinated response at the national, regional and global levels in order to adequately address the developmental and other challenges posed by non-communicable diseases, namely cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, and to work towards a successful high-level meeting of the General Assembly in 2011,

Recognizing the primary role and responsibility of Governments in responding to the challenge of non-communicable diseases and the essential need for the efforts and engagement of all sectors of society to generate an effective response,

Recognizing also the important role of the international community and international cooperation in assisting Member States, particularly developing countries, and in complementing national efforts to generate an effective response to non-communicable diseases,

Recalling its resolution 65/95 of 9 December 2010 on global health and foreign policy,

1. *Decides* that the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases shall be held on 19 and 20 September 2011 in New York;



2. *Also decides* that the high-level meeting shall address the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases worldwide, with a particular focus on developmental and other challenges and social and economic impacts, particularly for developing countries;

3. *Reiterates* its decision to hold the high-level meeting with the participation of Heads of State and Government, and encourages all Member States to be represented at that level;

4. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements of the high-level meeting and the round tables shall be as follows:

(a) Formal plenary meetings on 19 September, chaired by the President of the General Assembly and featuring opening statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Director-General of the World Health Organization and a representative of civil society who will be chosen from non-governmental organizations with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and in consultation with Member States, and a closing plenary meeting on 20 September, comprising the presentation of summaries of the round tables and the adoption of a concise action-oriented outcome document;

(b) Organization of three round tables, with round tables 1 and 2 taking place concurrently with the plenary meetings on 19 September and round table 3 taking place on 20 September;

(c) The thematic round tables will address the following themes:

Round table 1: The rising incidence, developmental and other challenges and the social and economic impact of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors;

Round table 2: Strengthening national capacities, as well as appropriate policies, to address prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;

Round table 3: Fostering international cooperation, as well as coordination, to address non-communicable diseases;

(d) In order to promote interactive and substantive discussions, participation in each round table will include Member States, observers, and representatives of entities of the United Nations system, civil society and the private sector. A list of speakers will not be maintained in this regard;

5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements of the meetings, including the list of speakers of the plenary meetings to be held on 19 September, taking account of the length of the meetings, the identification of the civil society representative to speak at the opening plenary meeting, the assignment of Member States and participants to round tables, and the identification of Chairs for the round tables, taking into account the level of representation as well as equitable geographical representation and the format of the informal interactive hearing;

6. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as appropriate and where relevant, including in their national delegations to the high-level meeting parliamentarians, representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia and networks working on the control and prevention of non-communicable diseases;

7. *Decides* that the high-level meeting will result in a concise action-oriented outcome document, and requests the President of the General Assembly to produce a draft text in consultation with Member States based on their inputs, as well as inputs from the preparatory process and evidence-based inputs, where relevant, and convene informal consultations at an appropriate date in order to enable sufficient consideration and agreement by Member States prior to the high-level meeting;

8. *Also decides* that the report of the Secretary-General, in collaboration with Member States, the World Health Organization and the relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, on the global status of non-communicable diseases, with a particular focus on the developmental challenges faced by developing countries, requested by the Assembly in its resolution 64/265, shall be submitted no later than May 2011 and shall serve as an input to the preparatory process for the high-level meeting;

9. *Invites* the World Health Organization, with the support and active participation of regional commissions and other relevant agencies and entities, to continue to hold regional multisectoral consultations, as appropriate, which will serve to provide inputs to the preparations for the high-level meeting, as well as to the meeting itself;

10. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to organize, no later than June 2011 and in consultation with representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia, an informal interactive hearing with non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia to provide an input to the preparatory process for the high-level meeting;

11. *Decides* that the President of the General Assembly will preside over the above-mentioned informal interactive hearing, and requests the President of the General Assembly to prepare a summary of the hearing, to be issued as a document of the Assembly prior to the high-level meeting;

12. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contribute to the high-level meeting;

13. *Invites* the Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, and Palestine, in its capacity as observer, to participate in the preparatory activities and in the high-level meeting;

14. *Invites* United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, regional commissions, the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization, the regional development banks, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and intergovernmental organizations and entities having observer status in the General Assembly to participate in the preparatory activities and in the high-level meeting, in accordance with the rules of procedure as established by the Assembly;

15. *Decides* that the President of the General Assembly shall consult with representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia, and with Member States, as appropriate, on the list of representatives of

non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia, taking into account to the extent possible the principle of equitable geographic representation, and to submit the list to Member States for consideration and for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the high-level meeting, including round tables.



General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 42

The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Guatemala: draft resolution

International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the situation in Central America, and particularly resolution 64/7 of 28 October 2009 regarding the activities of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, created as a result of an Agreement between the United Nations and the State of Guatemala, which entered into force on 4 September 2007,

Bearing in mind that the Commission has carried out its activities through voluntary contributions of Member States and other donors from the international community and that the Government of Guatemala has provided additional budgetary allotments to State institutions to support their work in collaboration with the Commission,

Recalling that in paragraph 6 of resolution 64/7 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to periodically keep the General Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission,

1. *Takes note*, with appreciation, of the letter of the Secretary-General of 10 December 2010¹ regarding the new developments related to the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, particularly the change in its leadership as well as the request of the Government of Guatemala to extend its mandate for an additional two years until 3 September 2013;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Guatemala to continue providing all the support necessary to consolidate the achievements and overcome the challenges facing the work of the Commission as well as to redouble its efforts to strengthen the institutions that buttress the rule of law and the defence of human rights in Guatemala;

¹ A/65/618.



3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States and other donors that have supported the Commission, through voluntary contributions, financial and in kind, and urges them to continue their support;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to periodically keep the General Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the present resolution.



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Agenda item 42

**The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning
a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development**

Guatemala: draft resolution

International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay



General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 32:

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Brazil, Israel and Liberia: draft resolution

**The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link
between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed
conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts**

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process, as an international initiative led by the Governments of participant States, has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

Recalling that the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

Calling for the consistent implementation of commitments made by Kimberley Process participant States,

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Acknowledging that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Millennium Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

Bearing in mind the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of the producing, exporting and importing States,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme¹ as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and would help to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Acknowledging that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process may be useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included, in its agenda, as appropriate,

Recalling its resolutions 55/56 of 1 December 2000, 56/263 of 13 March 2002, 57/302 of 15 April 2003, 58/290 of 14 April 2004, 59/144 of 15 December 2004, 60/182 of 20 December 2005, 61/28 of 4 December 2006, 62/11 of 26 November 2007, 63/134 of 11 December 2008 and 64/109 of 11 December 2009, in which it called for the development and implementation as well as a periodic review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

Welcoming, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of forty-nine Kimberley Process Participants, representing seventy-five countries, including the twenty-seven members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

¹ See A/57/489.

Noting the outcomes of the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process hosted by Israel from 1 to 4 November 2010,

Welcoming the important contribution in fulfilling the purposes of the Kimberley Process that has been made and continues to be made by civil society organizations from across participant countries, and the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, which represents all aspects of the diamond industry in the Kimberley Process, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming also the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,² to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards,

Welcoming the efforts to improve the normative framework of the Kimberley Process through elaborating new rules and procedural norms to regulate the activities of its working bodies, Participants and observers, and streamlining the procedures for preparation and adoption of the decisions and documents of the Kimberley Process, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

1. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme¹ and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

2. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme can help to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and act as a mechanism for the prevention of future conflicts, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Welcomes* the conditional admission of Swaziland to the Kimberly Process;

4. *Recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

² Ibid., annex 2.

5. *Notes* the efforts to further strengthen implementation of the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process, to review the implementation of import confirmation requirements and to examine the application of Kimberley Process Certification Scheme requirements in cross-border Internet sales;

6. *Also notes* the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003 granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006,³ and the decision of the General Council of 17 November 2006 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2012;⁴

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/109,⁵ and congratulates the participating Governments, the regional economic integration organization, the diamond industry and civil society organizations involved in the Process for contributing to the development, implementation and monitoring of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

8. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Kimberley Process working groups, Participants and observers during 2010 in fulfilling the objectives set by the Chair to strengthen implementation of the peer review system, increase the transparency and accuracy of statistics, promote research into the traceability of diamonds, promote inclusiveness by broadening the level of involvement by Governments, industry and civil society in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, foster a sense of ownership by Participants, improve information and communication flows and enhance the capacity of the Certification Scheme to respond to emerging challenges;

9. *Notes* that the annual reporting process on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation is the main comprehensive and regular source of information on the implementation provided by Participants, and calls on Participants to submit consistent and substantive annual reports in order to conform to this requirement;

10. *Expresses appreciation* to Bangladesh, Belarus and India for receiving review visits, and welcomes the commitment of those countries to continuously open their certification systems to reviews and improvements;

11. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation and enforcement, and in particular to ensure coordination of Kimberley Process actions in relation to the occurrence of fraudulent certificates, to apply vigilance and ensure the detection and reporting of shipments of suspicious origin and to facilitate the exchange of information in cases of infringement;

12. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, and encourages all Member States to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and complying with its undertakings, and welcomes the increased involvement of civil society organizations in the Process;

13. *Calls upon* the participants of the Kimberley Process to continue to articulate and improve rules and procedures to further enhance the effectiveness of

³ World Trade Organization, document WT/L/518. Available from <http://docsonline.wto.org>.

⁴ World Trade Organization, document G/C/W/559/Rev.1. Available from <http://docsonline.wto.org>.

⁵ A/65/607.

the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes with satisfaction the systematization of the work of the Process with respect to developing transparent and uniform rules and procedures and improving the mechanism for consultations and coordination within the Process;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the willingness of the Kimberley Process to support and provide technical assistance to those Participants experiencing temporary difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

15. *Notes with appreciation* the continued cooperation of the Kimberley Process with the United Nations on the issue of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with the administrative decision on sharing information with the United Nations,⁶ and the continued monitoring of the situation in that country on the basis of the reports of the United Nations Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, originally established by the Security Council in its resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005, and through liaison with Côte d'Ivoire, and encourages the continued cooperation between the Kimberley Process and the United Nations in addressing the issue of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, with the ultimate objective of meeting the preconditions for the lifting of United Nations sanctions on the trade in rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire;

16. *Encourages* the continued efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in West Africa, welcomes Guinea's efforts in this regard and Liberia's actions to respond to the continuing challenges to such implementation, and calls upon Member States that are Kimberley Process Participants to consider supporting Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation in West Africa;

17. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the adoption of the initiatives presented by the Chair of the Kimberley Process concerning the cooperation of the Kimberley Process with the World Customs Organization, the establishment of a Sub-Working Group on Trade Facilitation and the establishment of an ad hoc committee for exploring the modalities of enhancing the efficiency of the Kimberley Process, with a view to providing administrative support for its activities;

18. *Acknowledges* the adoption by the plenary of the Kimberley Process of four additional administrative decisions, including on terms of reference for the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Kimberley Process; procedures for preparation and adoption of documents/decisions in the Kimberley Process; procedures for respecting confidentiality within the Kimberley Process; and the use of the Kimberley Process certificates-based data;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the significant attention and effort devoted by the Kimberley Process to improving efforts related to enforcement, which led to the convening of an enforcement seminar and issuance of a corresponding report entitled "Diamonds without borders: an assessment of the challenges of implementing and enforcing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme", also notes with appreciation the active involvement of the World Customs Organization in the seminar, and notes that the cooperation between the Kimberley Process and

⁶ A/64/559, annex.

the World Customs Organization underscores the need for international cooperation between national and international enforcement organizations:

20. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress of work performed on footprinting diamonds from Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in order to bolster the capacity of the West-African Kimberley Process authorities to address potential contamination of their own productions by sanctioned Ivorian diamonds and on updating of the footprint of Marange diamonds from Zimbabwe;

21. *Acknowledges* with great appreciation the important contribution that Israel, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2010, has made to the efforts to curb the trade in conflict diamonds, welcomes the selection of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as Chair, and takes note that the Process has decided to take the decision on the Vice-Chair for 2011 by written procedure;

22. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the Process;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".



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Agenda item 32

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Brazil, Israel and Liberia: draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America





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Agenda item 68 (b)

Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

United States of America: amendment to draft resolution III recommended by the Third Committee in its report contained in document A/65/456/Add.2 (Part II)

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

In operative paragraph 6 (b), insert the words "or because of their sexual orientation" after the words "linguistic minorities"





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Agenda item 122 (e)

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominica, Finland, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/8 of 16 October 1991, 49/141 of 20 December 1994, 51/16 of 11 November 1996, 53/17 of 29 October 1998, 55/17 of 7 November 2000, 57/41 of 21 November 2002, 59/138 of 10 December 2004, 61/50 of 4 December 2006 and 63/34 of 26 November 2008,

Bearing in mind the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations on the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action and other activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind also, in this regard, the cooperation activities undertaken by the United Nations and the Caribbean Community in fields related to the prevention and eradication of the illicit trade in narcotic drugs, small arms and light weapons, the safety and management of stockpiles and the destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition, the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the prohibition and restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons,

Recalling the signing on 27 May 1997 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community of a cooperation agreement between the secretariats of the two organizations,

Recalling also the fruitful and action-oriented exchanges that have taken place recently between the two organizations, including contacts between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Heads of Government of the Caribbean



Community, and also between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the Caribbean Community.

Bearing in mind that, in its resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000, 57/261 of 20 December 2002, 59/230 of 22 December 2004, 61/197 of 20 December 2006 and 63/214 of 19 December 2008, it recognized the importance of adopting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, and mindful of the critical importance of the Caribbean Sea to the economic and social development and environmental well-being of the region, including in the areas of tourism, trade, commerce and the marine sector,

Bearing in mind also the support that Caribbean States have received from the United Nations in their efforts to advance the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹

Noting the support that the United Nations Environment Programme has been extending for the implementation of the environmental and sustainable development programmes of the Caribbean Community, including its close collaboration with the Sustainable Development Unit of the Caribbean Community Secretariat, and related national and regional institutions,

Expressing appreciation, in this context, for the technical role of the United Nations Environment Programme in building cooperation linkages among the small island developing States of the Caribbean Community, and in facilitating the assessment by them of the implications of their adaptation to climate change, which will guide future United Nations Environment Programme climate change programmes in the region,

Taking note of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,² in which Heads of State and Government recognized the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and reaffirmed their commitment to urgent and concrete action to address those vulnerabilities through the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and taking note also of the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy,³

Noting that the Caribbean region is the second most hazard-prone region in the world, with frequent exposure to devastating natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and volcanic eruptions, and concerned that their increased frequency, intensity and destructive power continue to pose a challenge to the development of the region,

Recalling the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010 and the ongoing challenges that the country continues to face given the scale of the

¹ See *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

² See resolution 65/1.

³ See resolution 65/2.

disaster, and calling for renewed attention to the critical situation in Haiti as well as the fulfilment of pledges made to assist Haiti in its long-term recovery and sustainable development initiatives.

Noting that in October and November 2010 parts of the Caribbean region, including Haiti, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, were severely affected, in varying degrees of intensity, by Hurricane Tomas, causing significant loss of life and extensive damage to infrastructure, with consequent negative effects on the development efforts of the countries affected,

Noting with appreciation the robust support and encouragement that the United Nations continues to give to the Pan Caribbean Partnership against HIV and AIDS, which observed on 1 November 2010 the tenth anniversary of its establishment as a regional response mechanism for reducing the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS through a system of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support,

Noting with appreciation also the number of consultations and information exchanges that have been taking place between officials of the two organizations aimed at strengthening their bilateral cooperation in such areas as crime, drug abuse control and violence,

Expressing deep concern about the persistent challenges posed by an international environment characterized by, inter alia, crises in food and energy security, the impact of global warming, the loss of biodiversity and a fragile and uneven international financial system, all of which have increased the vulnerabilities and seriously exacerbated the challenges for the development efforts of the countries of the Caribbean Community,

Welcoming the initiative of the States members of the Caribbean Community leading to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 64/265 of 13 May 2010 on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, and acknowledging the contribution of the World Health Organization and Pan American Health Organization and their continuing support for the process leading up to the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to be held in New York in September 2011,

Affirming the need to further strengthen the cooperation that already exists between entities of the United Nations system and the Caribbean Community in the areas of economic and social development and of political and humanitarian affairs,

Convinced of the need for the coordinated utilization of available resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴ in particular paragraphs 41 to 54 on the Caribbean Community, concerning efforts to strengthen and deepen cooperation;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as well as the relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Caribbean

⁴ A/65/382-S/2010/490.

Community so as to increase the capacity of the two organizations to attain their objectives;

4. *Calls for*, in this context, vastly increased efforts by developed countries to strengthen the multilateral development framework to enable the United Nations development system to respond more effectively to the needs of programme countries, so that they, including the countries of the Caribbean Community, can pursue their development efforts on the basis of secure and predictable funding;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to enhance their cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community with a view to intensifying their consultations and programmes of cooperation with the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives;

6. *Expresses appreciation* for the active cooperation being extended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of enhancing the technical performance of the media in the region;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance to the countries of the Caribbean in addressing the social and economic consequences of the vulnerability of Caribbean economies and the challenges that this poses for achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the goal of sustainable development;

8. *Notes* the continuing cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme and the Caribbean Community, inter alia in support of implementing the Caribbean Community Single Market and Economy, strengthening of democratic institutions and mechanisms for citizen security and strengthening of capacities to address issues related to climate change;

9. *Also notes* the cooperation between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Caribbean Community aimed at the design and implementation of programmes for enhancing the industrial development capacity of the countries of the Caribbean Community and competitiveness in the Caribbean Community Single Market and Economy;

10. *Further notes* the various cooperation activities between the Caribbean Community and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including the regional food security project, designed to increase agricultural output, promote food security, increase income and employment opportunities and enhance the international competitiveness of the agriculture sector and its contribution to the sustainable development of the region;

11. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as Member States, to increase financial and other assistance to the countries of the Caribbean Community to help to implement the priorities of the Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework for HIV/AIDS, which sets out realistic targets for reducing the rate of new infections, raising the quality and coverage of care, treatment and support and building institutional capacity, and to cope with the problems and the burden caused by the HIV/AIDS pandemic;

12. *Stresses* the urgent need for the reopening of the office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the region so as to reinforce the efforts of the

States of the region in their struggle against the interrelated scourges of drugs, violent crime and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

13. *Expresses appreciation* for the cooperation received from the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in the implementation of the annual commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade on 25 March;

14. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in cooperation with the countries concerned and relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to take appropriate steps to enhance public awareness worldwide of the commemorative activities and the permanent memorial initiative, and to continue to facilitate efforts to erect the permanent memorial at United Nations Headquarters;

15. *Expresses appreciation* for the continuing support and cooperation being received from the Department of Public Information in the preparatory activities for establishing a permanent memorial to the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 62/122 of 17 December 2007 and subsequent resolutions;

16. *Stresses* the critical importance of implementing the decisions adopted at the High-level Review Meeting held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2010 with regard to the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes;

17. *Calls upon* the United Nations, including its specialized agencies, organizations and programmes, to assist in the preparatory process for the high-level meeting on non-communicable diseases and to provide support to Member States, as appropriate, leading up to the high-level meeting to be held in New York in September 2011;

18. *Welcomes* the initiatives of Member States in assisting in the cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community, and encourages their continuing efforts;

19. *Also welcomes* the convening in 2011 of the sixth general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions on the one hand and of the United Nations system on the other, in order to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the agreed areas and issues and to hold consultations on such additional measures and procedures as may be required to facilitate and strengthen cooperation between the two organizations, including the updating of the Regional Strategic Framework;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community".



General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 122 (c)

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominica, Finland, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Swaziland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Vanuatu.



General Assembly

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16 December 2010

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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 122 (c)

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Australia, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Myanmar, Panama, Philippines, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the aims and purposes of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, as enshrined in the Bangkok Declaration of 8 August 1967,¹ in particular the maintenance of close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes,

Recalling all previous resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations,²

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,³

Noting with satisfaction that the activities of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Welcoming efforts to strengthen partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations, and in this context welcoming also efforts to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations system and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations,

Welcoming also the participation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the high-level meetings between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as the collaboration between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1331, No. 22341.

² Resolution 57/35, 59/5, 61/46 and 63/35.

³ A/65/382-S/2010/490.



the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to promote dialogue and cooperation among regional organizations in Asia and the Pacific.

Welcoming further the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as an observer in the General Assembly.

Recalling the First and Second Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations Summits, held in Bangkok on 12 February 2000 and at United Nations Headquarters on 13 September 2005, respectively, and the commitment of leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to further broaden cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the entry into force on 15 December 2008 of the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which represents a historic milestone for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, reflecting a common vision and commitment to the development of an Association of Southeast Asian Nations community so as to ensure lasting peace, stability, sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and social progress in the region;

2. *Continues to encourage* both the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to further strengthen and expand their areas of cooperation, and in this context welcomes the signing on 27 September 2007 of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations on Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations cooperation at United Nations Headquarters, which aims at establishing a partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations that will encompass the full range of cooperation based on mutual benefits;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations to support the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' undertakings in all three of its community-building pillars through appropriate and concrete steps, as outlined in the Cha-Am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for an Association of Southeast Asian Nations Community (2009-2015);

4. *Commends* the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations for their efforts to hold regular meetings, on an annual basis, with the presence of the Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, during the regular session of the Assembly, with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

5. *Continues to encourage* the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to convene Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations Summits regularly, and underlines the importance of the presence thereof of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and heads of relevant United Nations departments, funds and programmes, and specialized agencies, and in this context welcomes the Third Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations Summit, held in Ha Noi on 29 October 2010;

6. *Recognizes* the value of partnership between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in providing timely and effective responses to global issues of mutual concern, in the context of partnership between the United

Nations and regional organizations, and thus encourages the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to explore concrete measures for closer cooperation, particularly in the areas of food and energy security, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, peace and security, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding, climate change and disaster management, as reflected in the statement of the Co-Chairs of the Third Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations Summit and the Joint Declaration on Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations collaboration in disaster management adopted at the Summit;

7. *Commends* the successful completion of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-led coordinating mechanism for post-Nargis relief and recovery efforts in Myanmar, and acknowledges the outcome achieved in assisting the post-Nargis relief work by the Tripartite Core Group comprising the Government of Myanmar, the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the assistance provided by the international community to those in need;

8. *Encourages* cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, particularly through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children, which are aimed at enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights through exchanges of best practices and capacity-building;

9. *Encourages* effective cooperation between member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the appropriate United Nations organizations in the delivery of operational activities in the area of development at the country level, particularly efforts to close the development gaps, including cooperation to support implementation of the initiative for Association of Southeast Asian Nations integration workplan II and the master plan on Association of Southeast Asian Nations connectivity;

10. *Takes note* of the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to hold meetings with other regional organizations at the fringes of the sessions of the General Assembly to promote cooperation in support of multilateralism;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations".



General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 122 (c)

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Australia, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Myanmar, Panama, Philippines, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America





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Agenda item 122 (p)

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/115 of 5 December 2008 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

Having received the annual report for 2008 and the report for 2009 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,¹

1. *Takes note* of the annual report for 2008 and the report for 2009 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted on its behalf by its Director-General;¹

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the fourteenth session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction² on the appointment of Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü as the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons".

¹ See A/65/97.

² See Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, document C-14.5.



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Agenda item 122 (p)

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, Estonia, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine

